



Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Melbourne, Australia.

CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

4th April, 1921.

CENSUS BULLETIN No. 4.

Territory of Papua.

PREPARED BY
THE COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN
under instructions from the Minister of State
for Home and Territories.

By Authority:
ALBERT J. MULLETT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.



Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics
Melbourne, Australia

CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

1st April 1947

CENSUS BULLETIN No. 4

Territory of Papua

THE COMMONWEALTH STATISTICS

under the direction of the Director-General
of Statistics, Canberra

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE

CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, 1921.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

SECTION 1.—INTRODUCTION.

1. Census Taking.—The Census of the non-indigenous population of the Territory of Papua was taken as on the night between 3rd and 4th April, 1921, under the provisions of the *Census Ordinance* 1920. The work was carried out under the direction of the Commonwealth Statistician, the local organization being under the control of a Deputy Supervisor of Census, stationed at Port Moresby. On the conclusion of the collection, the whole of the material was forwarded to the Census Office, Melbourne, for tabulation in conjunction with the data for the Commonwealth and its other dependencies. A summary of the results for Papua is given in the present bulletin, preceded by a brief account of the Territory, its physical features, population, resources and government.

2. Designations of Area.—Attention is drawn to the fact that the term "New Guinea" is applied to the whole of the island of that name, and that the same term has been adopted as the name of the mandated territory, previously known as "German New Guinea." It is improbable that confusion will arise from this cause, since the interpretation of the term will usually be clear from the context, but to avoid possible confusion, it may be stated here that where the term "New Guinea" is used in the following letterpress, the whole island is implied, the expression "Territory of New Guinea" being used for the mandated area.

SECTION 2.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

1. The Island of New Guinea.—The island of New Guinea, of which the Territory of Papua forms part, is the second largest island in the world, being only inferior in size to Greenland. It is situated, in latitude, between the Equator and 12° south, and in longitude between 130° 50' and 150° 50' east. Slightly differing estimates of its area are quoted in various publications on the subject. In the *Encyclopædia Britannica* it is stated to contain 312,329 square miles, while other sources of information give 305,900 square miles,* of which an area of 150,755 square miles is stated to be comprised in Dutch New Guinea, 86,360 in the Territory of Papua, and 68,785 in Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.

2. Area of Papua.—The Territory of Papua comprises a part of the New Guinea mainland situated between the meridians of 141° and 150° 50' east longitude, and between the 5th and 12th parallels of south latitude; also the Trobriand Group of islands, Woodlark, the D'Entrecasteaux Group, the Louisiades, the Conflict Group, and the Laughlan Group. Including these islands and island-groups the Territory covers an area of some 90,540 square miles.†

3. Physical Features.—Generally speaking, the Territory of Papua is a mountainous country. Dr. Haddon, in a scientific description from a geological point of view, writes as follows:—"The south-east peninsula, taken as a whole, is composed of a central range of lofty mountains, consisting largely of gneiss, slates, and crystalline schists of uncertain age, which, so far as is known, have an east-north-east strike. The less lofty lateral mountains, which form occasional massives, are composed of acidic and volcanic rocks, of which the former appear to predominate. To the east these mountains are bounded by contorted tertiary beds, which form a tumultuous hilly country that extends to the coast-line. Most of the mountains and hills appear to be built up of contorted or much-tilted beds, and may be described as well-dissected folded mountain ranges."

The mountain ranges under different names, such as Stirling Range, Hornby Range, Owen Stanley Range, Albert Victoria Range, and Sir Arthur Gordon Range, stretch in a north-westerly direction. Towards the Dutch border the mountains subside and give place to large areas of low country, which becomes swampy along the coast. The north-eastern shores are mostly bold, but the great ranges are not so conspicuous.

The mountains rise to their greatest height in the Owen-Stanley Range, the loftiest peaks being Mount Victoria, 13,121 feet; Mount Albert Edward, 12,550 feet; and Mount Scratchley, 12,550 feet.

The islands are also mostly mountainous, and generally of volcanic origin. The highest peak is found on Goodenough Island, and reaches 8,000 feet. Only the Trobriands, and a few other islands of small dimensions, are low-lying and of coral formation.

* The difference is probably to be accounted for in part by the inclusion or exclusion, respectively, of adjoining islands.

† The *Handbook of Papua* gives the total area of Papua as 90,549 square miles, of which 87,786 are on the mainland, 2,754 made up of the islands.

4. Rivers.—Owing to heavy rainfall the Territory of Papua is well watered and possesses a large number of streams of different sizes, some of which are characterized by picturesque waterfalls. Commencing on the Dutch border, and taking them in order, the best known rivers are :—Fly, Bamu, Turama, Purari, Vailala, Lakekamu, Vanapa, and Laloki. Turning the south-eastern corner of the Territory the rivers are the Musa, Kamusi, Mambara, and Gira, the latter close to the border of late German New Guinea.

The Fly River, with its tributary, the Strickland River, is easily the largest and most important stream in the Territory. Its length is given as 650 miles, and it is navigable by steam launches for about 500 miles. The influence of the tide is felt for a distance of 200 miles up the river. Next in importance is the Purari River, which is navigable by steam launches for over 120 miles.

5. Climate.—Owing to the differing altitudes the temperature varies greatly. In the lower parts and along the coast the climate is hot, moist and enervating, whereas in the mountains, and on the tablelands, it is cool and bracing. Practically speaking, there are only two seasons; the one lasts from about May to November, during which period the Territory is fanned by the south-eastern trade wind, and the other from December to April, when it is subject to monsoons from the north-west.

6. Plant Life.—The indigenous flora of New Guinea is very largely blended with the Australian forms and with the Sundaic and Polynesian types. Though much has been written about it, it has not yet been systematically classified. The Territory of Papua is known to be rich in indigenous plants of economical value. Thus the forests comprise a great variety of useful timber, though it is little known outside the island itself. Sago palms, sugar-cane, rubber-trees, coconut palms, nutmegs, tobacco, ginger, bamboos, areca palms, fibres, bananas, bread-fruit trees, and vegetables of various kinds are also indigenous to the Territory. The Alpine flora, beginning at 6,000 feet, is specially characterized by its rhododendrons, pines (*Araucaria* and *Libocedrus*) and palms; and in the highest parts by species characteristic of Europe, the Himalayas, New Zealand, and South America.

7. Animal Life.—The fauna of New Guinea is even closer akin to that of Australia than the flora. This is accounted for by New Guinea in Miocene times, or perhaps even later, having formed part of the Australian continent. Both places are remarkable for their poverty in mammals, the distinguishing features being the marsupial group, and the egg-laying mammals, which latter are confined to Australia, Tasmania and New Guinea.

The native animals of New Guinea include the tree-kangaroo, various kinds of wallaby, the dingo or wild dog, bandicoots, flying foxes, field rats, squirrels and mice. The wild pig also is plentiful and widely distributed. Crocodiles are very numerous in the big rivers; the loggerhead, the hawks-bill, and the green turtles are common along the coast, and fresh-water tortoises are found inland. There are many varieties of large and small lizards, while salamanders, toads and frogs are numerous. The snake family is well represented, both in the venomous and non-venomous varieties. Death-adders, black snakes, whip-snakes and carpet-snakes are found, the latter attaining a length of 15 to 20 feet.

There are over 500 species of birds in New Guinea, and of this number between 50 and 60 are peculiar to the island. The most characteristic group is composed of the numerous varieties of birds of paradise, which are found nowhere outside of New Guinea, and some of the adjoining islands; so far, 70 or 80 species have been described. The goura-pigeon is another striking bird noted for its beauty. The cassowary, the scrub-turkey, the frigate bird, the hornbill, and a great variety of smaller birds, such as pigeons, cockatoos, parrots, kingfishers, &c., are all met with.

Butterflies are numerous and are remarkable for their size and the splendour of their colours.

SECTION 3.—FEATURES OF NATIVE POPULATION.

1. Indigenous Population of the Pacific.—A great deal of uncertainty exists with regard to when and how the Pacific Islands were populated, and ethnologists often disagree as to the classification of the inhabitants of this or that place. Broadly speaking, it is now accepted as a fact that Caucasians, Negroids and Malays, in the remote past all entered the Pacific; that in the course of time they have intermixed—at some places more, at other places less—and that, eventually, they have produced the four Oceanic races between which we now differentiate, namely :—

Polynesians, Micronesians, Melanesians and Papuans.

Of these, the Polynesians, with their light-brown hue and comparatively high civilization, may almost be considered a branch of the Caucasian stock; the Micronesians show a somewhat greater mixture of Malay and Negroid blood; the Melanesians and the Papuans both belong to the Negroid race, the Melanesian variety having been created by a slight intermixture of Polynesian blood, and by the influence of Polynesian civilization.

In New Guinea we are only concerned with Papuans, Melanesians, and to an insignificant degree with a third variety of Negroids, Negritos.

2. Papuans.—Papuans, who in all probability formerly ranged over most of the Western Pacific, are now mainly restricted to New Guinea, of which they form the overwhelming part of the population. Speaking of the Territory of Papua, Melanesians are found principally in the eastern peninsula and on the adjoining archipelagos.

The Papuans are of a dark-brown colour, and have frizzy hair which in adult age becomes mop-like, and is their chief pride. Their faces are elongated, and their noses often arched. They are of medium height and good physique. Though backward, they do not stand at the lowest level of culture, since many raise crops, make pottery, display much skill in their wood carvings, build strong boats and houses, the latter either raised on piles or, at times, perched in the branches of trees. In their social customs the Papuans are communists, acknowledging no social distinction and recognizing no chief or other superior, except for personal qualities, and obeying no law except that of public opinion.

3. Melanesians.—The Melanesians in Papua are smaller in stature and lighter in colour than the Papuans. Their heads are generally less high and the brow ridges less prominent. Mentally they are better endowed, more vivacious and fonder of personal adornment, and they have attained a greater proficiency in decorative art. In the Trobriands, Woodlark, and other places, they are characterized by the absence of cannibalistic practices and the recognition of hereditary chiefs of reigning septs or totems.

4. Negritos.—Scattered tribes of pigmies are found at odd places in New Guinea. One tribe, the Tapiros, in the Territory of Papua, averages a height of 4 feet 9 inches. They probably belong to the Negritos, of which other remnants are met with in the Malay Peninsula, and in the Philippine Islands.

5. Food.—The indigenous population of New Guinea are in the main vegetarians, existing on sago, sugar-cane, yams, sweet potatoes, maize and other tropical plant-food. Their meat diet consists of pork, cassowary, wallaby, game, and human flesh. To this is added, along the coast, fish and tortoises.

6. Social Customs.—Their social customs are described in the Handbook of Papua as follows :—

“In many of the villages of the Papuans communal houses are built, the ‘man-houses’ being very large, those built for the women and children generally being smaller. In certain districts, such as the estuary of the Fly River, a great number of families live each in a separate stall of one large communal dwelling, sometimes as long as 520 feet and 30 feet wide. In the villages of the Papua-Melanesians each family has its own house.

Generally speaking, the native architecture throughout the Territory is of a fairly high standard for a primitive people.

From the Dutch boundary to Hall Sound the principal weapon is the bow and arrow. The bows, from 5 to 7 feet in length, are made of bamboo or palm; the arrows, sometimes 6 feet in length, are made of reed, tipped with hardwood, bone, or the claw of a cassowary. They are not feathered or poisoned. A gauntlet for protecting the arm holding the bow is used.

Stone clubs are used practically everywhere on the mainland, but are not common where stones are hard to obtain. Stone clubs are rarely used in the islands east of the mainland. At the Louisiade and Nara Islands wooden clubs are made.

The spear is the principal weapon amongst the Papua-Melanesians. It is not thrown with the ‘woomera’ as in Australia. The spearmen generally use a shield when fighting. In the D’Entrecasteaux Islands the sling is used in addition to the spear.

The women usually wear a grass or fibre petticoat from waist to knee. Inland from Hall Sound and in the Purari Delta, they wear a perineal band. The men, also, as a rule, wear a perineal band, though sometimes an apron, bag, or shell is substituted.

A belief in spirits, generally malignant, appears to be universal. In almost every village there is a sorcerer, who propitiates or exorcises the evil spirits with incantations or offerings. Totemism appears to be only practised amongst the Massim.

Polygamy seems to be sanctioned by native custom everywhere, but is not very largely practised, the great majority of the men having only one wife.

The practice of eating human flesh, formerly in vogue in certain parts of the Territory, has been entirely stopped in all the settled districts.

In parts of the Western Division, west of the Fly River, a mildly narcotic and stimulating drink (kava) is made from the *Macropiper methysticum*. No fermented liquors are manufactured by the natives, and the use of European intoxicants is strictly and successfully prohibited.

The chewing of betel-nut, the fruit of an areca palm (*Areca catechu*), is largely practised.”

SECTION 4.—OUTLINE OF HISTORY.

1. Discoveries.—The island of New Guinea is supposed to have been first discovered by Europeans in 1511, when the two Portuguese navigators, Antonio d’Abreu and Francis Serrano, are stated to have sighted the island. In 1526 the Portuguese navigator, Jorge de Meneses, on a voyage from Malacca to Ternate, was taken out of his course and came to New Guinea. In honour of him the island was called Isla de S. Jorge. In 1528 it was discovered anew by the Spanish navigator Alvara Saavedra, who named it Isla del Oro (Golden Island).

In 1545 the island was visited by Ortiz de Retes, who called it New Guinea, on account of the resemblance of the inhabitants to those he had seen on the Guinea coast of Africa. The natives were already known to the Spaniards and Portuguese as “Papuas,” a name given to them by the Moluccas, because of their frizzy hair.

During the following two hundred years, though different parts of the coast were visited by many illustrious navigators such as Torres (1606), Schouten and Le Maire (1616), Tasman (1642), Dampier (1700), Bougainville (1768), and James Cook (1770), little additional knowledge was gained.

In 1774 Thomas Forrest, of the East India Company, visited New Guinea. An interesting account of his observations was published in London six years later.

In 1793 two other commanders in the service of the East India Company went to New Guinea and annexed it. Manaswari, situated in Geelvink Bay, was occupied by their troops for several months.

2. Surveys and Travels.—After 1815, when peace had been established after the Napoleonic wars, Dutch surveying expeditions to the west coast became numerous. These surveys were preparatory to the annexation by the Dutch Government of the western half of the island in 1828. The annexation proclaimed in 1793 on behalf of the East India Company was thereby ignored.

The eastern coasts were surveyed by Captains F. P. Blackwood (1842-46), Owen Stanley (1846-50), Charles B. Yule (1864), and other British officers.

The first accurate survey of the coasts, of what afterwards became British New Guinea, was made by Captain John Moresby in 1873-74. His greatest achievement was the discovery of China Straits, between the south-east coast and the neighbouring islands, whereby the previous route, westward of the Louisiade Reefs, was shortened by some 240 miles.

The growing interest in New Guinea was further stimulated by the publication of narratives of travels and discoveries made by scientists, notably by the Italian naturalist D'Albertis (1871-77), and the Russian naturalist Miklouho-Maqlay (1871-81).

3. Annexations.—As stated already, the Dutch annexed the western portion of New Guinea in 1828. In 1875 the Royal Colonial Institute urged upon the Imperial authorities the desirability of annexing the eastern half of the island. The feeling in Australia was even more keen, and already, in 1874, the Legislature of New South Wales addressed the Home Government on the subject. The following year a meeting was held in the Sydney Exchange, under the auspices of the leading commercial men of the colony, at which a resolution for transmission to the Colonial office, strongly urging annexation, was unanimously carried.

Rumors of a German design on unoccupied islands in the south-west Pacific caused Queensland, in 1878, to annex the islands adjacent to her coast and bordering on New Guinea, and in 1883 to hoist the British flag at Port Moresby, and in the Queen's name to take possession of the whole of eastern New Guinea and adjoining islands. This action was disapproved by the Home Government. In November of the same year an intercolonial conference was held, at which a resolution in favour of annexation was unanimously carried. At last the Imperial Government consented to the proclamation of a British Protectorate over south-eastern New Guinea. On 6th November, 1884, Commodore Erskine, of the Australian Naval Station, made the proclamation in due form at Port Moresby, and afterwards at eight other places on the coast.

Only ten days later the German flag was raised at Friedrich Wilhelmshafen and two other places on the north-east coast.

In 1885 the United Kingdom and Germany agreed to fix their boundaries through the then neutral area.

4. British Protectorate.—Major-General Sir P. H. Scratchley was appointed the first Special Commissioner of British New Guinea. The appointment was dated 20th December, 1884, but owing to the necessity for clearly defining the relative position of the Imperial Government and the Australian Governments in regard to future administration, he did not arrive at Port Moresby till August, 1885. He at once proceeded to settle the lines on which the Protectorate was to be governed. Port Moresby was chosen as the seat of government. Sir Peter Scratchley laboured hard during the first few months, organizing the work and visiting different parts of the Protectorate. Unfortunately, in November, he contracted malarial fever while on a visit to the north-east coast, and to this he succumbed on the 2nd December in the same year.

The Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., was the next and last Special Commissioner. He performed valuable services, and during the following three years evinced much interest in developing the country and promoting a friendly intercourse with the natives.

5. British Possession.—The Australian colonies, of which Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria had contributed largely to the expenses of the Protectorate, were anxious for the establishment of a proper Government in New Guinea. A Constitution, which was formulated by Sir Samuel Griffith, then Premier of Queensland, was afterwards discussed at a Colonial Conference held in London in 1887, and was formally approved. By this the New Guinea Protectorate was made a British Possession. Dr. (afterwards Sir) William Macgregor, of Fiji, was appointed the first Administrator, and it fell to him, on the 4th September, 1888, to proclaim British sovereignty at Port Moresby. Its status became that of a Crown Colony, associated with Queensland.

Under the able administration of Sir William Macgregor (1888-1898) law and order were instituted. Commencing with a dozen recruits from the Solomon Islands, the Administrator organized a force of native police, and inaugurated the system of village constables, which has done so much to maintain order in the native world. Realizing the importance of coconut growing, Sir William Macgregor commenced planting wherever prison-labour was available, and he also issued stringent Ordinances compelling the natives to plant nuts for their own benefit. It was during Sir William Macgregor's administration that the savage Tugeri Tribe, in Dutch Territory, continually raided villages under British protection. This, in 1893, led to a re-adjustment of the British-Dutch boundary line, whereby the Fly River in part was made the boundary.

Mr. (afterwards Sir George) Le Hunte succeeded Sir William Macgregor. It was during his administration that the two missionaries, Rev. Chalmers and Rev. Tompkins, of the London Mission Society, in 1901, were murdered by the natives of Goari Bari Island. This society was the pioneer mission in British New Guinea, and Chalmers had arrived there in 1877. His untimely death was deeply felt, and the offending tribe was punished, several natives being killed and their village burnt to the ground.

Sir George Le Hunte left in 1903, and Judge Robinson became Acting Administrator. The Goari Bari Islanders still kept possession of the bones of the murdered missionaries, holding them as trophies of war, and defying the whites to get possession of them. Judge Robinson decided to try to obtain these remains. He went to Goari Bari in the Government steam yacht, and the natives, being assured that he came with peaceful intentions, some of them came on board. Amongst those who came were the actual murderers of Chalmers and Tompkins. Judge Robinson ordered their arrest, which resulted in a general attack on the Government party, and in the fight which ensued, a number of natives lost their lives. Exaggerated accounts of what had taken place reached Australia, and the Commonwealth Government decided to hold an inquiry. The Judge, however, did not wait for the result, but shot himself outside Government House at Port Moresby.

Judge Robinson's successor, the Hon. Capt. Barton held office until he was relieved in 1907 by the present Lieut.-Governor, Judge Murray.

6. Commonwealth Territory.—In 1901 the financial responsibility was taken over by the whole people of Australia, and negotiations were entered into between the Imperial authorities and the Commonwealth with a view to placing British New Guinea under Federal control. In 1902 the authority, formerly exercised by the Governor of Queensland over the Possession, was transferred to and vested in the Governor-General of Australia; but not till the passing of the Papua Act on 16th November, 1905, and its subsequent coming into force on 1st September, 1906, was the transfer completed.

SECTION 5.—ADMINISTRATION.

1. The Papua Act.—By the *Papua Act* 1905 the name of the Possession was altered to "The Territory of Papua." The Constitution contained in this Act provides that the Executive Government shall be administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, with an Executive Council, composed of not more than six officers of the Territory, to advise and assist him. The Act also created a Legislative Council consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and the members of the Executive Council together with such non-official members as the Governor-General appoints, under the seal of the Commonwealth, or as the Lieutenant-Governor, in pursuance of instructions from the Governor-General, appoints under the public seal of the Territory. The number of non-official members is fixed at three, as long as the white resident population of the Territory is less than 2,000; but an additional non-official member is to be appointed for each 1,000 of such population in excess of 1,000, providing that the total number of such members shall not exceed twelve.*

The Legislative Council, subject to the Constitution, is empowered to make Ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory.

Certain Ordinances must be submitted for approval to the Governor-General of Australia. These include Ordinances relating to divorce, to the disposal of lands, to native labour, and to immigration.

No Act of the Commonwealth Parliament has force in the Territory, unless expressly so stated.

2. Official Establishment.—The official establishment, with head-quarters at Port Moresby, is composed as follows:—

- Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Judicial Officer.
- Commissioner for Lands and Surveys, Director of Agriculture and Mines.
- Government Secretary.
- Treasurer, Collector of Customs, and Chief Postmaster.
- Deputy Chief Judicial Officer.
- Commissioner for Native Affairs.
- Director of Public Works.
- Chief Government Surveyor and Registrar of Titles.
- Government Geologist.
- Government Entomologist.
- Chief Medical Officer.
- Government Anthropologist.

3. Judicial and Magisterial.—There is a Central Court, possessing jurisdiction analogous to that of a Supreme Court in the Commonwealth, presided over by the Chief Judicial Officer, or the Deputy Chief Judicial Officer, who on circuit visits the chief centres of population from time to time as occasion requires.

The High Court of the Commonwealth of Australia has jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as are prescribed by Ordinance, to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decisions, orders, and sentences of the Central Court, and the judgment of the High Court is final and conclusive.

The Territory is divided into nine Magisterial Divisions and seven Sub-Magisterial Divisions, under the charge of Resident Magistrates and Assistant Resident Magistrates, respectively. These magistrates also hold Native Magisterial Courts within their Division.

The Magisterial Divisions are named as follows:—Western, Delta, Gulf, Central, Eastern, North-eastern, Northern, South-eastern, Lakekamu.

* Residents of Papua have for some time been agitating for the substitution of elected Representatives in place of those nominated at present. An amendment to the Papua Act, to give effect to this wish, is being considered by the Commonwealth Government.

4. Revenue and Expenditure.—The principal source of revenue is that of Customs and Excise Duties, which in the financial year 1919–20 realised £56,630. Of less importance are Fees of various descriptions and Land Rent. A small income is derived from sale of copra from Government plantations. These plantations, from the small beginning made by Sir William Macgregor, have been considerably extended during later years, and on 30th June, 1920, represented a capital value of £38,248. The Commonwealth has for a number of years subsidized the Territory to the extent of £30,000 annually. Including this grant the Revenue for 1919–20 amounted to £115,537; the Expenditure for the same period amounted to £118,436.

SECTION 6.—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

1. General Remarks.—As far back as the middle of last century a little trading was done by Europeans in what afterwards became Papua, and in 1874, Dr. and Mrs. Lawes, of the London Missionary Society, took up residence at Port Moresby. The discovery of gold near that place was the signal for Australian gold miners to extend their activity to Papua, but nothing had otherwise been done to develop the country at the time of British annexation. During the next twenty years a considerable amount of exploration was done, and the Government's influence extended over part of the native population, but economic development went on at such a slow pace that it was hardly noticeable. The reason for this was the view the Government took of its duty towards the native inhabitants. The proclamation read at Port Moresby on 11th November, 1884, commenced:—

“Whereas it has become essential for the protection of the lives and the properties of the native inhabitants of New Guinea and to prevent persons under the pretence of legitimate trade and intercourse from endangering the liberties and possessing themselves of the lands of such native inhabitants, that a British Protectorate should be established” &c.

The policy of protecting the natives was, even by such an able administrator as Sir William Macgregor, considered most effectively carried out by discouraging Europeans, other than missionaries, from settling in the country. The view held by the Australians, who took over the Possession in 1906, was, however, that it was quite possible to protect the natives by laws and ordinances, and at the same time develop the country's natural resources. Their policy was framed accordingly, and a steady advance in Papua's economic position has resulted.

It appeared to the Australian authorities that while the ruling race has duties towards backward races intrusted to its care, it also has duties towards mankind in developing rich lands which circumstances have placed under its control. In the endeavour to harmonize two sets of duties, the natives in Papua have consistently received first consideration. This policy, often resented by investors, goes a long way to explain the fact that while a satisfactory economic progress of Papua is undeniable, it has been considerably slower than that of German New Guinea, where a more commercial policy was adopted, and the interests of the natives received but secondary consideration.

2. Disposal of Land.—The total area of the Territory of Papua, 57,945,600 acres, was at the end of the financial year 1919–20 assigned as follows:—

Land held by the natives	57,000,908 acres.
Crown land	691,605 „
Freehold	23,085 „
Leasehold	230,002 „

The freehold land was granted before the passing and coming into force of the Papua Act of 1905, according to which land may be leased for periods up to 99 years, but cannot become freehold.

3. Conditions of Lease.—The conditions for the leasing of land have been made very easy, thus the deposit payable on application is as follows:—

100 acres or less	£1
Up to 500 acres	£2
Up to 1,000 acres	£5
And £5 for each additional 1,000 acres or portion thereof, up to 5,000 acres, which is the maximum of any lease.	

On the improvement conditions being fulfilled the deposit is returned.

The annual rent is based on the unimproved value of the land, and the maximum rent payable for areas of less than 1,000 acres is fixed as follows:—

First ten years	Nil
Next ten years	3d. per acre
Second twenty years	4d. „ „
Third twenty years	5½d. „ „
Fourth twenty years	7½d. „ „
Balance of lease	9½d. „ „

The improvement conditions attached to agricultural leases are that one-fifth of the land suitable for cultivation shall be planted with approved plants within the first five years, two-fifths in ten years, three-fourths in twenty years, and thereafter for the remainder of the term.

There is a limited area of well-grassed pasture land. The annual rent for a Pastoral Lease is :—

First ten years	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Next ten years	..	..	..	..	..	1s. per 100 acres
Second twenty years	..	..	..	..	..	3s. 1½d. „ „

And increasing by one-third for every succeeding twenty years.

Ten head of cattle, or 50 head of sheep, to the square mile must be on the land within five years and twenty head of cattle, or 100 sheep, within ten years and after.

A survey fee, for areas over 100 acres, is to be paid by applicant.

4. Area Leased.—Of the 230,002 acres held on lease at the end of the financial year 1919–20, 217,170 acres were held under Agricultural Lease, 11,837 acres under Pastoral Lease, and 995 acres under lease for other purposes—missions, town allotments, business areas and so forth.

5. Freehold.—The Freehold Lands are accounted for as follows :—

Area exclusive of Mission Lands	..	..	..	..	18,266 acres
Areas owned by religious bodies	..	..	..	..	2,328 „
Areas held for religious purposes	..	..	..	..	2,491 „

6. Cultivation.—Of the 217,170 acres covered by Agricultural Leases 62,162 acres were under cultivation, as follows :—

Coconuts	..	..	..	..	..	46,101 acres
Rubber	..	..	..	..	..	8,363 „
Hemp	..	..	..	..	..	6,241 „
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	85 „
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	21 „
Other crops	..	..	..	..	..	1,351 „

These plants, with the exception of coffee and hemp, are indigenous to New Guinea. The same is the case with sago and sugar-cane, tobacco, nutmegs, ginger, bamboos, areca palms, fibres, bananas, bread-fruit, and vegetables of various kinds.

The number of plantations owned by Europeans has increased from 76 in 1908, to 256 in 1920.

7. Native Plantations.—Apart from the area planted by Europeans, the Ordinance compelling the natives to plant coconuts for their own benefit, has brought satisfactory results. The area of native owned coconut plantations was, some years before the war, estimated at 350,000 acres.

8. Live Stock.—Of live stock the Territory on 30th June, 1920, possessed the following :—

Horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	225
Mules	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Donkeys	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	768
Goats	..	..	..	..	..	..	453
Pigs (exclusive of those owned by the natives)	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
Poultry (exclusive of those owned by the natives)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,786

9. Timber Resources.—The Territory of Papua possesses a great variety of valuable timbers, which become all the more important in view of the diminution in the supply of commercial timbers in Australia and elsewhere. By arrangement with the Queensland Government, Mr. Gilbert Burnett went to the Territory in order to report on its timber resources. He stayed there for seven months, and visited various places along the coast from the Purari delta to Samarai, and in the vicinity of Buna Bay on the north-east coast. In his final report, speaking of the large variety of useful timbers, Mr. Burnett says :—“The variety of species is very large in Papua. In the catalogue I have prepared, there are more than 120 varieties, and there are probably as many more, of which, for want of time, I was unable to obtain names and specimens.”

In classifying these timbers according to the special purposes to which they are best adapted, he mentions sixteen kinds as suitable for girders, railway waggons, or any purpose for which a heavy strain is to be applied ; ten as suitable for railway carriage and coach-building purposes ; fifteen kinds as suitable for joinery, lining, flooring and chamfer boards ; fourteen as suitable for butter boxes ; five as suitable for boat-building ; four as suitable for piles ; and fifteen as suitable for cabinet work.

Samples of six different species were subjected to an exhaustive test at the Melbourne University's Engineering School and Metallurgical Laboratory, and were reported upon as follows :—

“The six species treated indicate a source of supply of excellent timbers ; the tests justify the assumption that Ulabo would be a good engineering timber, Alaga and Tamanau good woods for joinery and general works, and the remaining three, namely, Madave, Kokoilo, and Ilimo ought to be suitable for light joinery, cabinet work and furniture.”

In 1920, 92,215 acres in the Territory were held on timber licences, and a couple of sawmills were operating.

10. Mineral Resources.—The list of minerals of economic importance so far discovered in the Territory of Papua is as follows :—Gold, copper, petroleum, silver, tin, lead, zinc, cinnabar, iron, osmiridium, gypsum, manganese, sulphur, and graphite. The only precious stones that have been found are topaz and beryl, both obtained in the upper regions of the Fly River.

11. Gold.—Though gold was known to exist in New Guinea at a very early date, it was not until 1878 that a party of miners, from Australia, commenced systematically to search for it, the region chosen for investigation being inland from Port Moresby. The result, however, was disappointing, and another ten years elapsed before the first gold-field was discovered on the islands of the Louisiade Archipelago. Though gold has since been discovered in many other parts of Papua, and there is reason to assume that the whole of the mountainous area, stretching through the Territory for a distance of 700 miles, is more or less auriferous, in only a few places has it been found in payable quantities. The best known alluvial fields are Gira, Yodda, Keveri, and Lakekamu, none of which is of any importance. Auriferous reefs or lodes have been found and worked on the little island Misima in the Louisiades, and at Murua or Woodlark Island. In 1918 the company working the mines at Woodlark, at one time the recognized centre of the gold-mining industry in Papua, went into liquidation, and the mines have not been worked since. Misima is at present the most promising gold-field.

The gold output from Papua, which reached its highest levels in the period 1900–1906, averaging an annual value of over £80,000, has declined during recent years, and is not now much more than a fourth of what it used to be.

12. Copper.—The Astrolabe copper field, situated on the south-western side of the Astrolabe Range, was proclaimed in 1906. It embraces an area of approximately 1,000 square miles, of which, however, only a small part is being worked. So far, only two mines have been opened, the Loloki, and the Dubuna. A considerable amount of development and constructional work has been done and some ore raised. The Loloki mine in 1918–19 produced 1,100 tons of ore, and the Dubuna mine, 231 tons.

13. Oil.—In or about 1910 petroleum gas vents were discovered on both sides of the Vailala River. Lately, the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, working under an agreement with the British Admiralty and the Commonwealth Government, made investigations. These investigations are now carried on by the Commonwealth alone, and to a large extent have been transferred to the Territory of New Guinea, the prospects in Papua hitherto having proved unsatisfactory.

14. Coal.—Extensive beds of coal of poor quality have been found over a large area of country between the Vailala and Kikori Rivers. The coal is of tertiary age and lignitic character, with a large percentage of contained moisture.

15. Other Minerals.—Some good samples of galena (sulphide of lead), of silver lead ore, and of zinc, have been obtained at Woodlark Island. Cinnabar (sulphide of mercury or quicksilver) has been found in small quantities in four different parts of the Territory. Graphite and osmiridium also are to be found, but it is doubtful if they are of sufficient purity and extent to possess commercial value.

16. Pearl Shelling.—A considerable number of pearls was in previous years obtained in Papuan waters, particularly from the vicinity of the Trobriand Islands. The annual export value reached £9,605 in 1911–12. It then declined, but has since reached an unprecedented height. Trochus shell, and black-lip shell are found in the south-east of the Territory, and constitute regular export articles.

17. Beche-de-mer.—The sea-slug known as beche-de-mer, or trepang, is found along the coasts and reefs of Papua, and is exported principally to China.

18. Imports and Exports.—The values of imports and exports for the last two financial years are as follows :—

		1918–19.		1919–20.
Imports	.. .. .	£258,112	..	£422,741
Exports	.. .. .	176,247	..	270,481

The following table gives the values of the different articles exported during the last two years :—

		1918–19.		1919–20.
		£		£
Bark	.. .. .	4,847	..	2,686
Beche-de-Mer	.. .. .	2,240	..	612
Copper Ore	.. .. .	1,613	..	—
Copra	.. .. .	53,264	..	124,035
Gold	.. .. .	27,084	..	21,747
Hemp	.. .. .	12,532	..	12,284
Natural History Specimens	.. .. .	541	..	27
Osmiridium	.. .. .	—	..	2,930
Pearls	.. .. .	21,550	..	25,577
Pearl Shell	.. .. .	31	..	—
Rubber	.. .. .	33,010	..	41,542
Sandalwood	.. .. .	704	..	2,071
Shell, N.E.I.	.. .. .	457	..	2,850
Timber	.. .. .	162	..	529
Trochus Shell	.. .. .	9,344	..	24,255
Turtle Shell	.. .. .	—	..	136
Miscellaneous and articles re-exported	.. .. .	8,868	..	9,200
		176,247	..	270,481

19. Commerce.—The principal centres of commerce are Port Moresby, which serves the western part of the Territory, and Samarai, situated on a little island in China Strait, only three miles from the mainland, serving the eastern districts and the various groups of islands. Of less importance are Daru situated at the mouth of the Fly River (128 miles from Thursday Island), Yule Island, on the mainland, and Woodlark Island. The latter places have suitable anchorages, while Port Moresby and Samarai are provided with jetties.

The Territory is served by steamers, subsidized by the Government, which call at regular intervals, carrying mails, passengers, and cargo, and visiting Port Moresby, Samarai, and Woodlark, with occasional calls at Yule Island. Another subsidized steamer maintains the connexion with Thursday Island. Outlying parts of the Territory are attended to by a fleet of small, inter-island craft.

The total number and tonnage of foreign-going merchant vessels, entered and cleared at Papuan ports in 1919–20, were:—Vessels 86, tonnage 59,189—all British.

Wireless stations have been erected at Port Moresby, Samarai and Woodlark Island, and by them the Territory is kept in daily touch with Australia.

20. Native Labour.—The natives of New Guinea, who by early explorers were considered useless for the economic development of the island, have on the contrary, proved themselves in possession of considerable adaptability and intelligence, and they have for a number of years been successfully employed in a variety of pursuits. They have turned out trustworthy native police-constables, efficient plantation and mining hands, good servants, and enthusiastic sailors. They are also inexpensive, and until recently have been forthcoming in sufficient number to satisfy all requirements.

To regulate the relationship between European employers and native labourers, ordinances have been issued from time to time, as occasion required. According to these ordinances, a native may be indentured for three years (generally he signs on for twelve months only) except in the case of those employed in mining or carrying work; in these the term of service must not exceed eighteen months. At the expiration of their indenture, they can, however, enter a fresh contract, if they so desire. The wage ranges from 10s. to £1 per month, with food and house accommodation. For plantation work, generally, the pay is 10s. In addition, the labourer receives a stick of tobacco and two ounces of soap weekly, four loin-cloths yearly, and one blanket. The annual cost of a native labourer, before the war, everything included, was estimated at slightly over £18.

The number of natives employed by Europeans has grown steadily, till in 1918–19 it reached 8,610. In 1919–20 it dropped to 6,397, and the Territory experienced, for the first time in its history, a shortage of labour. The reason for this is ascribed partly to the reduced purchasing power of money, and partly to the difficulty experienced by planters in getting the necessary quantities of rice, and to the natives' dislike of the substitutes offered them. The Lieutenant-Governor, in his last annual report, mentions that the shortage may only be temporary, the more so as the western part of the Territory has not yet been explored and opened up for labour-recruiting, while other parts have not been exploited to their full capacity. At the same time, he advises planters to commence the introduction of labour-saving machinery. He points out that after all the native population is not large. Their number has been estimated as between 250,000 and 275,000, and it is uncertain if it is increasing. To probe this important question the natives in districts under European influence were enumerated in 1909, 1915, and 1919, but although at most places a slight increase was noticed, the census was too incomplete to allow of a reliable conclusion being drawn for the whole population.

It has yet to be seen what effect the sustained effort at raising the civilization and status of the native population will have on the economical development of the Territory. Encouraged by the Government, the natives are gradually extending their own little plantations. Last year a native head tax was introduced, the amount being fixed at 10s. for labourers in European employ, and £1 for others. In general, every able-bodied male between the ages of 16 and 36 is liable to pay, but the armed constabulary, village constables, mission teachers, and fathers with not less than four children by one wife are exempt. The first collection of this tax realized £9,314, and the entire sum thus raised is being devoted to general and technical education of the natives themselves, and in other ways to improve their chances in life.

SECTION 7.—HEALTH CONDITIONS.

1. White Population.—Generally speaking, the health amongst Europeans is satisfactory, and the death rate is not large. This is partly accounted for by the improved treatment of malarial fever, and partly by the majority of the residents being persons in the prime of life. European hospitals are found in Port Moresby and Samarai. Woodlark also had a European hospital, but owing to the closing down of the gold mines, and the consequent migration of a considerable number of white residents, it has now been closed.

2. Natives.—The health of the natives is not satisfactory. This is partly due to ignorance of hygienic precautions, and partly to the unhealthy conditions under which they usually live. Owing to the limitation of means, the number of medical officers is restricted to half a dozen, which, of course, is quite inadequate to deal with the urgent problem of a healthy native population. Resident Magistrates, whose divisions or districts are far distant from a medical officer, are supplied with drugs and dressing, and have acquired some knowledge of medical treatment, while in various other ways the Government is endeavouring to counteract existing handicaps. Native hospitals have been established in Port Moresby, Samarai, the Trobriands, and one or two other places, and the principal plantations and mission stations have native hospitals.

SECTION 8.—WORK OF THE MISSIONARIES.

1. Mission Societies.—There are four mission societies engaged in the Territory. In order of seniority, these societies are as follows:—

- (i) The London Missionary Society, whose sphere of operation is along the whole southern littoral of the mainland, with the exception of the Yule Island and the Mekeo districts, and inland as far as Boku, in the direction of Mount Obree.
- (ii) The Roman Catholic Mission, which occupies the populous Mekeo district, and has extended its stations further inland than any other mission, reaching almost to the border of late German New Guinea.
- (iii) The Methodist Missionary Society, whose mission work extends over all the large archipelago of islands to the east of the mainland.
- (iv) The Anglican Church and Mission, whose stations extend along the north-east coast of the mainland, from Chads Bay to the border of late German New Guinea.

2. Educating the Natives.—These mission societies, in addition to their religious functions, impart to the natives scholastic, and to some extent, technical education, thereby further materially assisting in the civilizing process. Generally speaking, the natives show considerable aptitude, and some of them have become expert house and boat builders, saw-millers, wood-workers and planters. By the Native Regulations of 1907, the attendance of native children at school has become compulsory, providing English is taught. It is now taught at practically all mission stations, where there are white teachers. The importance of this measure will be understood, when one remembers the babel of languages and dialects at present spoken in this part of the world.

Recently the Government has arranged with the mission societies to apply, through them, a substantial part of the money raised by the native head-tax to accelerate general and technical training. By this arrangement the following grants are made to primary schools:—

- (1) To each Mission, towards school material, £50 the first year, and £5 for each subsequent year.
- (2) To each Mission for each pupil passing prescribed qualifying examinations, the sums of 10s. or 20s., according to the nature of the examination.

The Assisted Primary Schools are in all respects under the management and control of the mission to which they belong, but the examinations are made by an examiner appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Grants are similarly made to the Mission Societies in order to further technical education.

CENSUS RESULTS.

NOTE.—The figures contained herein are subject to revision on the completion of the detailed tabulation.

1. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Non-indigenous Population of the Several Collector's Districts and their Dwellings.

COLLECTOR'S DISTRICT.	POPULATION.			DWELLINGS.			
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	* Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.
Abau	22	6	28	19	3	..	22
Baniara	19	12	31	11	..	..	11
Buna	16	3	19	12	..	..	12
Bwagaia	123	50	173	82	1	..	83
Cape Nelson	11	6	17	9	2	..	11
Daru	34	25	59	13	2	..	15
Ioma	6	..	6	2	..	..	2
Kairuku	190	128	318	87	..	..	87
Kerema	48	25	73	36	..	..	36
Kikori	10	4	14	7	2	..	9
Kokada	5	..	5	5	..	..	5
Losuia	24	16	40	20	..	..	20
*Nepa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Moresby	387	190	577	199	19	4	222
Rigo	39	14	53	25	4	..	29
Samarai	288	167	455	145	10	..	155
Shipping	186	24	210	..	..	..	..
Total	1,408	670	2,078	672†	43	4	719

* No non-indigenous population at date of Census. † In addition, there were 15 cases in which Census night was passed in camps without ordinary dwellings.

2. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Ages of Non-indigenous Population.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.				Males.	Females.	Persons.	AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.				Males.	Females.	Persons.
0- 4	..	..	..	102	94	196	65-69	..	..	..	16	5	21
5- 9	..	..	..	103	70	173	70-74	..	..	..	8	..	8
10-14	..	..	..	50	63	113	75-79	..	..	..	1	2	3
15-19	..	..	..	87	65	152	Not stated	..	..	..	1	..	1
20-24	..	..	..	103	50	153							
25-29	..	..	..	129	82	211	Total	..	..	..	1,408	670	2,078
30-34	..	..	..	172	76	248							
35-39	..	..	..	154	67	221							
40-44	..	..	..	145	38	183	Under 21	..	..	..	360	302	662
45-49	..	..	..	119	21	140	21 and over	..	..	..	1,047	368	1,415
50-54	..	..	..	96	17	113	Not stated	..	..	..	1	..	1
55-59	..	..	..	77	11	88							
60-64	..	..	..	45	9	54	Total	..	..	..	1,408	670	2,078

3. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Length of Residence in Papua of Persons born Outside the Territory.

NUMBER OF COMPLETE YEARS OF RESIDENCE.				Males.	Females.	Persons.	NUMBER OF COMPLETE YEARS OF RESIDENCE.				Males.	Females.	Persons.
0	..	..	..	320	108	428	15-19	..	..	..	74	25	99
1	..	..	..	62	34	96	20-24	..	..	..	84	27	111
2	..	..	..	46	35	81	25-29	..	..	..	50	9	59
3	..	..	..	40	19	59	30-34	..	..	..	31	2	33
4	..	..	..	34	25	59	35-39	..	..	..	9	3	12
							40 ..	..	..	..	2	..	2
0- 4	..	..	..	502	221	723	Not stated	..	..	..	16	2	18
5- 9	..	..	..	156	67	223	Non-indigenous Papuan born	..			308	264	572
10-14	..	..	..	176	50	226	Total	..	..		1,408	670	2,078

4. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Conjugal Condition of Non-indigenous Population.

PARTICULARS.	NEVER MARRIED.			Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Judicially Separated.	Not Stated.	Total.
	Under 15 Years of Age.	Aged 15 Years and over.	Total.						
Males	255	567	822	523	48	7	2	6	1,408
Females	227	137	364	287	18	..	..	1	670
Persons	482	704	1,186	810	66	7	2	7	2,078

5. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Birthplaces of Non-indigenous Population.

BIRTHPLACE.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	BIRTHPLACE.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australasia—				Africa—			
Australia	489	231	720	South African Union ..	1	3	4
Papua	308	264	572	Rhodesia	..	1	1
Territory of New Guinea ..	3	1	4	Cape Verde Islands ..	1	..	1
New Zealand	19	2	21	Reunion	1	..	1
Total, Australasia ..	819	498	1,317	Total, Africa ..	3	4	7
Europe—				America—			
England	218	46	264	British Guiana	1	..	1
Wales	10	..	10	British West Indies ..	1	..	1
Scotland	56	16	72	Canada	5	1	6
Ireland	33	16	49	Jamaica	1	3	4
Isle of Man	1	..	1	Argentina	1	..	1
Channel Islands	1	..	1	Chile	1	..	1
Belgium	4	2	6	U.S., America	13	..	13
Denmark	6	..	6	Total, America ..	23	4	27
Finland	1	..	1	Polynesia—			
France	18	21	39	Fiji	22	15	37
Germany	6	2	8	Friendly Islands	2	3	5
Italy	4	..	4	Solomon Islands	26	..	26
Netherlands	7	1	8	Other Polynesian British ..	39	15	54
Norway	7	..	7	New Caledonia	2	..	2
Portugal	1	..	1	New Hebrides	7	..	7
Russia	1	..	1	Samoa	27	22	49
Spain	3	..	3	Society Islands	1	..	1
Sweden	4	..	4	Total, Polynesian ..	126	55	181
Switzerland	1	1	2	At Sea	3	..	3
Total, Europe ..	382	105	487	Not Stated	5	1	6
Asia—				Total, All Birthplaces	1,408	670	2,078
British India	6	..	6				
Ceylon	1	1	2				
Federated Malay States ..	4	2	6				
Hong Kong	2	..	2				
Straits Settlements	5	..	5				
Japan	4	..	4				
Java	4	..	4				
Philippine Islands	21	..	21				
Total, Asia ..	47	3	50				

6. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Nationality (i.e. Allegiance) of Non-indigenous Population.

NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Belgian	4	2	6	Spanish	3	..	3
British	1,334	640	1,974	Swedish	1	..	1
Danish	3	..	3	Swiss	3	1	4
Dutch	7	1	8	U.S., America	22	5	27
French	18	17	35	Other	3	2	5
German	1	2	3	Not stated	2	..	2
Italian	3	..	3	Total	1,408	670	2,078
Japanese	3	..	3				
Portuguese	1	..	1				

7. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Race of Non-indigenous Population.

RACE.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	RACE.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
European	961	382	1,343	Polynesian	184	103	287
				West Indian	..	1	1
				Total Non-European full blood	356	221	577
Chinese	2	1	3	H.C. Australian Aboriginal ..	..	1	1
Cingalese	1	6	7	H.C. Filipino	1	1	2
Fijian	47	38	85	H.C. Papuan	88	64	152
Filipino	58	33	91	H.C. Polynesian	2	1	3
Hindu	9	5	14	Total Half-caste ..	91	67	158
Japanese	6	4	10	Total All Races ..	1,408	670	2,078
Javanese	7	4	11				
Malay	39	24	63				
Negro	3	2	5				

8. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Occupations of Non-indigenous Population.

OCCUPATION.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	OCCUPATION.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL.				CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL.			
General Government	75	2	77	Printing and Publishing	9	..	9
Defence	6	..	6	Making of Ornaments and small Wares	3	..	3
Law and Order	16	..	16	Mechanical Engineering	8	..	8
Religion	89	55	144	Motor Repairing	1	..	1
Health	12	6	18	Boatbuilding	15	..	15
Literature	..	2	2	Sailmaking	1	..	1
Science	3	..	3	Saw-milling (Town)	2	..	2
Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Surveying	9	..	9	Manufacturing Chemist	1	..	1
Education	68	19	87	Baking	6	..	6
Music	..	1	1	Cordial-making	..	1	1
Total, Professional ..	278	85	363	Firewood-cutting	1	..	1
CLASS II.—DOMESTIC.				Blacksmithing	2	..	2
Board and Lodging	..	9	9	Electric Supply	1	..	1
Domestic Service and Attendance ..	10	13	23	Erection of Houses and other Buildings	33	..	33
Total, Domestic ..	10	22	32	Earthworks Construction	2	..	2
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL.				Industrial Workers imperfectly defined	22	..	22
Banking and Finance	6	..	6	Total, Industrial ..	107	1	108
Auctioneering	1	..	1	CLASS VI.—PRIMARY PRODUCERS.			
Patents	1	..	1	Agricultural Pursuits	255	11	266
Drapery	1	..	1	Pastoral Pursuits	6	..	6
Grocery	3	..	3	Trapping, &c.	1	..	1
Ironmongery	1	..	1	Fisheries	19	..	19
Merchants, Dealers (Undefined) ..	113	10	123	Forestry	14	1	15
Other Mercantile Persons ..	13	1	14	Mining	158	1	159
Total, Commercial ..	139	11	150	Total, Primary Producers	453	13	466
CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.				CLASS VII.—DEPENDANTS.			
Motorman	1	..	1	Home Duties	1	294	295
Shipping	123	1	124	Scholars and Students	159	122	281
Postal and Telegraph Service ..	12	..	12	Other Dependants	121	121	242
Total, Transport and Communication ..	136	1	137	Total, Dependants ..	281	537	818
				Not Stated	4	..	4
				Total, All Occupations	1,408	670	2,078

9. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Grade of Employment of Non-indigenous Population.

PARTICULARS.	Employer.	Working on account.	Assisting, but not Receiving Wages or Salary.	Receiving Wages or Salary.	Unemployed.	Grade not applicable.	Grade not stated.	Total.
Males	76	135	3	752	41	377	24	1,408
Females	5	9	1	54	2	592	7	670
Persons	81	144	4	806	43	969	31	2,078

10. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Causes of Unemployment of Non-indigenous Population.

PARTICULARS.	Scarcity of Employment.	Illness.	Accident.	Old Age.	Other Causes.	Cause not stated.	Total.
Males	16	3	1	1	14	6	41
Females	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Persons	17	3	1	1	15	6	43

11. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Duration of Unemployment of Non-indigenous Population.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN DAYS.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN DAYS.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 10	6	..	6	70-79	2	..	2
10-19	6	1	7	80-89	..	..	..
20-29	4	..	4	90 and over	11	1	12
30-39	2	..	2	Not stated	5	..	5
40-49	1	..	1				
50-59	2	..	2				
60-69	2	..	2	Total	41	2	43

12. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Principal Recorded Handicrafts or Callings of Persons aged 10 years and upwards.

HANDICRAFT OR CALLING.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	HANDICRAFT OR CALLING.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Accountant, Bookkeeper, Cashier	23	2	25	Laundry Worker	3	3	6
Agent	1	..	1	Licensed Victualler	2	..	2
Apprentice	1	..	1	Manager	71	2	73
Architect	1	..	1	Miner	81	..	81
Baker	5	..	5	Missionary	46	47	93
Barmaid	..	4	4	Motor-driver	2	..	2
Blacksmith	6	..	6	Nurse	..	8	8
Boatbuilder	9	..	9	Overseer	49	3	52
Builder	4	..	4	Painter	1	..	1
Caretaker	1	..	1	Planter	93	3	96
Carpenter	34	..	34	Plumber	6	..	6
Chemist	3	..	3	Police Constable	4	..	4
Civil Engineer	4	..	4	Priest, Minister	34	..	34
Civil Servant	50	1	51	Printer	2	..	2
Clerk	66	3	69	Sailmaker	2	..	2
Collector	1	..	1	Salesman	4	..	4
Commercial Traveller	6	..	9	Sawyer	1	..	1
Compositor	5	..	5	Seaman, Mariner, Sailor	84	..	84
Contractor	4	..	4	Shop Assistant	..	2	2
Cook	6	1	7	Solicitor	3	..	3
Dealer	42	1	43	Steward	8	1	9
Dentist	1	..	1	Storekeeper	8	..	8
Doctor	8	..	8	Storeman	14	..	14
Draftsman	2	..	2	Surveyor	2	..	2
Electrician	2	..	2	Teacher	60	22	82
Engine-driver	10	..	10	Telegraphist	13	..	13
Engineer	45	..	45	Telephonist	..	1	1
Farmer	1	1	2	Trader	8	..	8
Fireman	2	..	2	Typiste, Stenographer	..	8	8
Fisherman	5	..	5	Woodcutter	1	..	1
Fitter	7	..	7	Balance of Population aged 10			
Fruit-grower	1	..	1	and upwards	201	393	594
Gardener	4	..	4	Population under 10 Years of			
Grocer	4	..	4	Age	205	164	369
Inspector	1	..	1				
Ironmonger	1	..	1				
Labourer	34	..	34	Total	1,408	670	2,078

13. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Religions of Non-indigenous Population.

RELIGION.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	RELIGION.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
I.—CHRISTIAN.				II.—NON-CHRISTIAN.			
Baptist	2	..	2	Confucian	1	..	1
Brethren	1	..	1	Hebrew	5	..	5
Catholic, Roman	265	192	457	Mohammedan	11	2	13
Catholic, Undefined	5	2	7	Theosophist	1	1	2
Church of Christ	2	..	2	Total, Non-Christian	18	3	21
Church of England	578	248	826	III.—INDEFINITE.			
Christian Scientist	..	1	1	Agnostic	3	..	3
Congregational	136	76	212	Deist	1	..	1
Independent	3	1	4	Freethinker	2	..	2
Lutheran	6	1	7	Rationalist	1	..	1
Methodist	99	66	165	Other	1	..	1
Presbyterian	125	40	165	Total, Indefinite	8	..	8
Protestant, Undefined	49	16	65	IV.—NO RELIGION	38	7	45
Seventh Day Adventist	3	3	6	V.—OBJECT TO STATE	32	1	33
Other Christians	1	..	1	VI.—NO REPLY	37	12	49
Christian, Undefined	..	1	1	Total, All Religions	1,408	670	2,078
Total, Christian	1,275	647	1,922				

14. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Education of Non-indigenous Population.

PARTICULARS.	CANNOT READ.			ENGLISH LANGUAGE.		FOREIGN LANGUAGE ONLY.		Not Stated.	Total.
	Under 5 Years of Age.	Aged 5 Years and over.	Total.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.		
Males	102	92	194	4	1,119	..	80	11	1,408
Females	94	56	150	2	458	2	48	10	670
Persons	196	148	344	6	1,577	2	128	21	2,078

15. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Schooling—Non-indigenous Population Recorded as Receiving Instruction at Date of Census.

PARTICULARS.	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	At Home.	Not Stated.	Total Recorded as Receiving Instruction.
Males	14	116	2	30	14	176
Females	5	95	..	24	15	139
Persons	19	211	2	54	29	315

16. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Nature of Dwellings of Non-indigenous Population.

NATURE OF DWELLING.	Number of Dwellings.	NATURE OF DWELLING.	Number of Dwellings.
Private House	587	Penal Establishment	1
Tenement or Flat	23	Military Establishments.. .. .	2
Caretaker's Quarters	2	Police Station	2
Hotel	7	Other	11
Boardinghouse, etc.	2	Not Stated	4
Educational Institution	24	Waggon, Van, etc. (including Camps without Dwellings)	15
Religious Institution (non-educational)	3		
Hospital	3		
Charitable Institution (other than Hospital)	1	Total	687

17. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Dwellings of Non-indigenous Population Classified According to Materials of which Outer Walls are Built.

MATERIALS OF WHICH OUTER WALLS ARE BUILT.	Private Dwellings.*	Other.	Total.	MATERIALS OF WHICH OUTER WALLS ARE BUILT.	Private Dwellings.*	Other.	Total.
Brick	1	..	1	Canvas	1	7	8
Concrete	1	..	1	Rubberoid, etc.	8	..	8
Iron	96	5	101	Other Materials	6	..	6
Wood	271	36	307	Not Stated	3	5	8
Fibro Cement	13	..	13	Waggon, Van, etc.	..	15	15
Bark	5	..	5				
Bushes, Rushes, etc.	205	9	214	Total	610	77	687

* Comprising private houses, tenements, and flats.

18. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Dwellings of Non-indigenous Population Classified According to Materials used for Roofing.

MATERIALS USED FOR ROOFING.	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.			MATERIALS USED FOR ROOFING.	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.		
	Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.		Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.
Tiles	2	..	2	Canvas	1	7	8
Iron	339	39	378	Malthoid, etc.	5	..	5
Wood	15	..	15	Not Stated	2	5	7
Thatch	72	3	75	Waggon, Van, etc.	..	15	15
Fibro Cement	3	..	3				
Bushes, Rushes, etc.	171	8	179	Total	610	77	687

19. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Dwellings of Non-indigenous Population Classified According to Number of Rooms.

NUMBER OF ROOMS.				NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.			NUMBER OF ROOMS.				NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.		
				Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.					Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.
1	..	..	..	63	10	73	11	..	..	..	..	2	2
2	..	..	..	114	4	118	12	..	..	..	..	3	3
3	..	..	..	190	3	193	13	..	..	..	..	2	2
4	..	..	..	113	8	121	14	..	..	..	..	1	1
5	..	..	..	63	2	65	17	..	..	..	..	1	1
6	..	..	..	25	7	32	20	..	..	..	..	1	1
7	..	..	..	11	4	15	Over 20	..	..	..	..	3	3
8	..	..	..	4	1	5	Not Stated	..	..	..	24	21	45
9	..	..	..	1	2	3	Total				610	77	687
10	..	..	..	2	2	4							

20. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Dwellings of Non-indigenous Population Classified According to Number of Inmates at Date of Census.

NUMBER OF INMATES.				NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.			NUMBER OF INMATES.				NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.		
				Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.					Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.
1	..	..	..	266	29	295	8	..	..	..	3	1	4
2	..	..	..	145	12	157	9	..	..	..	4	..	4
3	..	..	..	85	6	91	10	..	..	..	1	1	2
4	..	..	..	52	4	56	Over 10	..	..	..	2	12	14
5	..	..	..	31	2	33	Total				610	77	687
6	..	..	..	15	7	22							
7	..	..	..	6	3	9							

21. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Dwellings of Non-indigenous Population Classified According to Rental Value per Week.

RENTAL VALUE PER WEEK.				NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.			RENTAL VALUE PER WEEK.				NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.		
				Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.					Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.
Under 5s	..	..	..	75	5	80	40s. and under 50s.	..	..	..	4	..	4
5s. and under 10s.	..	..	..	129	8	137	50s. "	60s.	..	..	1	1	2
10s. "	15s.	..	..	101	5	106	60s. "	70s.	..	..	3	2	5
15s. "	20s.	..	..	50	2	52	70s. "	80s.	..	..	1	..	1
20s. "	25s.	..	..	52	6	58	Over 100s.	..	..	..	..	2	2
25s. "	30s.	..	..	24	2	26	Not Stated	..	..	..	148	44	192
30s. "	35s.	..	..	21	..	21	Total				610	77	687
35s. "	40s.	..	..	1	..	1							

22. Papua, 4th April, 1921.—Dwellings of Non-indigenous Population Classified According to Nature of Occupancy.

PARTICULARS.		NUMBER OF DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY—						Total Dwellings.
		Owner.	Rent Purchaser.	Tenant.	Caretaker or person in charge.	Other Occupant.	Not Stated.	
Private Dwellings	..	159	1	316	78	13	43	610
Other	..	4	3	14	15	13	28	77
Totals	..	163	4	330	93	26	71	687

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Melbourne, 14th December, 1921.

CHAS. H. WICKENS,
Supervisor of Census.